

THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON.

TUESDAY, February 20, 1900.
CROSBY & NOYES, Editors.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular permanent family circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

IN order to avoid delays, on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Departments, according to tenor or purpose.

A Campaign "Gag."

The yarn about the secret alliance between England and the United States, like a well-constructed negro minstrel joke, is adjusted to suit the audience, and, if entertainingly told, is sure of hearty applause every where. The gentleman who rattles the bones or twirls the tambourine has only to institute inquiries about dominant local prejudices to make a "gag" go. New York will roar over a thing at Chicago, while the same thing told in Chicago with the name of New York substituted brings down the house. As the proof of the pudding is in the eating, the value of a yarn is in the telling.

It is the enemies of the administration to insist not only that there is a secret alliance with England, but that it is humiliating to the United States. Through its operations we are completely in England's power. She uses us as she pleases. She incited us to hold on in the Philippines, and we did so. She took advantage of our high mountain and made a tempting offer to become a world power, and we immediately accepted the bribe and ceased to be a hermit republic. She opens the mail of our consuls, reads their official instructions, and forwards the raped letters at her convenience. She both uses and despoils us. When she is through with us we will be tossed into the gutter like a sucked orange. She pleases some of the enemies of Lord Salisbury's government in England to assert that there is no secret alliance between England and the United States, although his lordship made a desperate effort to bring one about. He was snubbed by this government. He went down on his knees to no purpose. The United States heard him with no mark of sympathy whatever. England has no friends who would so willingly stand alone, and an object of pity or derision. How much longer will the people of England stand such a government? What is plainer than that as soon as it may be done without still further complicating the issues produced by the war in South Africa the government should be hurled from power, and one set up who would co-operate with good ends?

The War News.

The news from South Africa, although meager, continues favorable to the British. Lord Roberts has moved his headquarters about thirty-five miles to the east of Jacobsdal, showing that his main army is on the move eastward, probably in pursuit of Cronje. There are repeated rumors afloat in London that Kitchener has surrounded Cronje and that a big battle is imminent. There is nothing positive in the dispatches to confirm or to refute this assertion. Judging from Lord Roberts' previous conduct of the campaign, he is not to be expected to announce any preliminaries to so important a maneuver until he can announce the result. The fact that he is moving eastward shows that he is conducting a general offensive toward Bloemfontein, whether he expects to corner Cronje or merely hopes to carry the frontier of the campaign further into the burgher territory remains to be seen.

Queen Victoria is quoted in the dispatches as announcing with a pleased manner this morning that good news had come, and later explaining that it related to Lady Buller's success in the capture of the Tugela river.

The most suggestive news of the day is that the queen has summoned into service for home defense the officers and enlisted men formerly in her army who have now retired. If viewed pessimistically this may mean that there is secret news of another reverse, necessitating further drafts upon the forces, or it may merely be a move of precaution to insure an organization for home defense in advance of any actual necessity. It is an unusual step, and has consequently evoked much discussion.

A Problem in Cause and Effect.

Senator Tillman's catechism of Senator Foraker yesterday smacked of an old, familiar conundrum. The Constitution provided that Congress should exercise exclusive jurisdiction over an area, not exceeding ten miles square, which might later be provided as a seat of government. The District was inchastically created simultaneously with the Constitution's adoption. But the District was not actually created by donation from Virginia and Maryland until several years later, and it was not until 1871 that Congress thought to extend the Constitution formally to this territory. Senator Tillman is seemingly bent on learning whether the District was written into the Constitution, as an abstract proposition, did not there exist really before the Constitution. This is merely a new method of stating the question: Whence came the first hen's egg?

There is some regret that the conditions produced by the curfew do not warrant the usual apprehension for the safety of the Long bridge.

The Public Building Bureau.

According to a news article published today the defects of the government's building bureau, as revealed in the faulty workmanship already discovered in the new post office in this city, have been brought into court through a suit which may evoke echoes in and out of Congress. This case is worthy of consideration apart from its merits as an action for damages, for if the allegations of the claimants are well founded they represent a deplorable condition of lax construction in the bureau entrusted with the expenditure of many millions of dollars and the comfort and security of thousands of government employees. It appears from the papers in the case that the contractors for the steam heating for the post office were met at every turn with the inadequacy of the plans and specifications provided by the Treasury Department, necessitating frequent changes in the execution of the contract, and thereby involving them in delays and extra expenses. The public has little concern in the business relations of the contractors to the government. The court will provide them their equitable remedy if their claims are valid. But the public is concerned with the charges that the plans for this costly building, and unquestionably scores of others elsewhere throughout the country, were prepared without proper consideration for the continuity and the harmony of the work or the efficiency of the completed structure. It is a matter for grave public apprehension. It suggests that the public

General George Washington never had to bother much about press censorship.

Too Many Public Fees.

The general trend of the proposed tax and license bill is toward a community fairly bristling with fees. Such a policy is calculated to discourage the small business man, the minor merchant, the enterprising citizen who seeks to stimulate trade in one direction or another. It will surely, if enforced, result to the disadvantage of the District as a business center. The line between the restriction of unnecessary enterprises through taxation and the imposition of taxes for revenue purposes must be closely guarded. Such a measure as this, enacted in its entirety, would make Washington notorious as an over-taxing, over-regulating, and over-restricting community, with a heavy penalty upon citizenship. There are other and better ways of raising public funds than such a wholesale imposition of fines upon enterprise. The features in the proposal to

structures are not well built, that they are too costly, and that they do not represent the latest advances in all the structural arts. The Star has unfortunately had frequent occasion to call attention to the glaring evidence of bad management in connection with the post office building, while events have followed to emphasize its warnings and fears. That so conspicuously annoying an aggregation of faults should have accumulated in a building erected under the very eyes of Congress is a sad token of the efficiency of the general system and urgently suggests remedies. Those remedies, so palpably needed, lie in the direction of a reorganization of the public building system. They are to be best discovered through the medium of an inquiry into the methods employed in the post office construction, on the assumption that if ever good work could be expected from the building bureau it would be in the case of this conspicuous and important government structure. Such an investigation is indeed warranted by the facts already known and by the mere allegations of the pending suit in the Court of Claims. The pending legislative appropriation bill affords a convenient vehicle for any proposition to this end that may be considered advisable. This is a matter for early action, in view of the many evidences of a demand that the government erect several other buildings along the south side of Pennsylvania avenue to accommodate the increasing requirements of the public service. Every precaution should be taken now to insure results in such an enterprise certain to stand all tests and for all time.

The Senate's Telephone Inquiry.

The people of the District view the proceedings in the Senate yesterday afternoon with mingled feelings of interest, amusement and gratitude. They observe the upper house of Congress solemnly debating whether the national capital is under the scope of the Constitution of the United States. They see learned statesmen ardently arguing the point whether the Constitution or the District existed first, and finally they witness evidence of a disposition in that quarter to enforce the laws already passed for their protection and benefit. Washingtonians do not object to a ventilation of views upon the somewhat mooted point of the status under the law. Every word uttered in passionate debate is calculated to bring out more and more forcibly the fact that the District is dependent upon Congress for its laws and that as the records stand the law of 1878 is the supreme statute, second only to the Constitution.

Senator Hale's concern for the fate of the telephone rate law is natural and praiseworthy. He cannot repress a mild indignation that the act of Congress has been lightly set aside, and he wants to know what steps have been taken to insure its enforcement, or at least its further test. He directs his inquiry at the Commissioners and intimates, as do other senators, that it was their function to follow the law and to give it their official supervision. This raises a new point in this connection, whether it is not incumbent upon the local authorities to throw into the scale in behalf of such statutes all the weight of their official character and to support them by means of the legal talent at their disposal, rather than relegate the task to the citizens, individually and collectively.

Meanwhile the telephone users of the District are not disposed to await the slow process of an appeal to the higher courts, but they continue to clamor for reimbursement of the telephone company for the extra charges over and above those prescribed by the law and are being put to a constant expense to maintain the litigation. At the same time many hundreds of would-be telephone users are impatiently awaiting opportunity to secure "phone service at reasonable rates and are deprived of this privilege as long as the matter is pending in the courts. Both classes prefer to secure, if possible new legislation, either establishing a new rate to regulate the old company, or chartering a new company willing to give bonds for the satisfactory execution of the work of establishment.

What the people of the District want is relief from this burden of unjust telephone exaction. Harassed by the adverse decision of the lower courts and by the indignation of senators who demand the checking of their legislation, they stand ready to endorse any fair proposition calculated to afford prompt redress of grievances.

Expensive Campaigning in Montana.

Senator Clark's acknowledgment that he paid out \$140,000 in an effort to rid Montana of the Daily influence is a startling admission, and is at the same time one of the strongest possible arguments in behalf of an amendment to the Constitution changing the method of electing senators. To be sure, there were other issues in Montana when the election was held, but the fact of the election of a state capital was decided; state laws affecting one large corporation or another were passed; various other matters affecting the rival factions were adjusted, and all involving the expenditure of enormous sums of money. Nothing, apparently, can be done politically in Montana without extravagant expenditures. But with the senatorship removed from the immediate range of this battle of "hardcore" it might be somewhat more difficult for manipulators to buy seats in Congress or to grease the ways leading to Washington. All other commonwealths are not as easy a field for the corruptionists as Montana. Voters elsewhere do not have to be transported as far to be registered and to vote. They do not require so much financial attention to keep them in line. Montana, in short, may be the very horrible example to caution the people at last that a change in method is necessary. It is argued that the intrepid bribe-giver will find as broad a chance to buy a senatorial seat when nominations for the office are made in convention and the people are asked to choose between party rivals. This need not be the case. If notoriously corrupt methods are employed in securing the nomination the people will know the fact and may vote accordingly. If both candidates for the office are known to have won their nomination by the improper use of money there is still left the expedient of an independent nomination by the friends of honest elections. It is a far different thing to set up a candidate stamped with the dollar mark than to manipulate a legislature after election.

The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

It really is a pity that there cannot be gathered together a set of intelligent men, with reasoning powers, to consider trusts in a proper way, to view them as constituting a great economic problem, to study the best way to regulate them, so that they will really be a benefit to the community, as well as the interests of the shareholders, and to study them in every light. But, nowadays, when anti-trust gathering is proposed, these folks come to the aid of men who have no fixed opinions, except as expressed in the cry, "Down with the trusts!" and they are ready to follow them.

American People Waking Up.

The American people have broken out of the isolation in which they were shut up. They have become interested in the facts, relations, possibilities of which before they had only a dim notion, and this consciousness of now in the streets and in the newspapers, and in the government and "again" the republican party.

Prosperity Everywhere.

It is gratifying to note that the prosperity in cotton manufacturing is not confined to the present season, but is a permanent fact. There has been a great rush of trade which has spread all over the land, and the hum of industry is heard throughout the New England cotton mill district as well as elsewhere. All the forces that have been at work unseen during the years of industrial depression are now at work in the cotton industry, and the indications are that these have not yet reached the maximum point of development.

Automobile Dangers.

The mischievous activity of the small boy has found another vent in starting automobiles left standing in the streets and causing runaways. Owners of such vehicles should either not leave them unattended, or, better still, have the mechanism to make it impossible to operate in their absence.

which most objection will be made are those providing a strict investigation into every citizen's personal property, and a general tax of one and one-half per cent on the gross income of all corporations. The first of these propositions is impracticable and the second absurd. The American people have never been patient under detective investigations of their private affairs, their means and their liabilities, and it is only in the last extremity that such a means of raising money is resorted to. A tax of one and one-half per cent on the gross income of the corporations would have the one result of closing the doors of a large number of them. The board which has made this report and submitted this bill doubtless construed its duty as being to point out how more revenue could be acquired by the District if such revenue was wanted. Under this construction it has carried out its task and has suggested many ways in which revenue might be raised, at the expense of the best interests of the business community, and some ways where legitimate revenue is now being lost. It will now rest with the Commissioners to ignore the former and consider the latter suggestions.

The entire Haitian navy has sunk. It consisted of one battle ship which was on its way north for repairs. Possibly the incident may be a fortunate relief from worry and expense.

Kansas City and Milwaukee are endeavoring to make their fight for a national convention as interesting as that of Chicago and Philadelphia.

The Queen of England's appeal to old soldiers will of course be ably indorsed by the poets who make an especial feature of that style of work.

Possibly Mr. Bryan refuses to drop free silver because of an artistic dread that some one will ring in that old phrase "dull, sickening, dull."

A revolution is in progress in Venezuela, but it is doubted whether it will assume the serious proportions of a Kentucky election.

It is thought in a comparatively short time arrangements will be made by which the Kentucky legislature can legislate.

The Florida orange crop has succumbed to frost, thereby scoring the usual beat on the Delaware peach crop.

Englishmen in South Africa are getting weary of that adage about history repeating itself.

SHOOTING STARS.

Analysis.

"There's no use in trying to tell me that politics is on the decline," said Senator Sorghum.

"But—"

"There's no use of talking. I don't believe that success in politics lies in declining. It depends on accepting."

Old Institutions.

This world, they say, is growing wise.

A century—behold its dawn!

Yet green-goods people advertise

And still the bunco-gang goes on!

Both Sides.

"We ought not to arrive at a conclusion until we have looked at both sides thoroughly," said the philosopher.

"What are you talking about now?" asked the Briton, rather irritably. "The Tugela river?"

"Once in a while," said Uncle Eben, "a man compliments hisself on habbin' patience when he's simply too lazy to make a kick."

Solitude.

"Henrietta," said Mr. Meekton, anxiously, "how did I do?"

"What do you mean? I am the one who made the speech."

"Yes; but I applauded. I wanted to know if I cheered in the right places."

Satisfaction.

I hear de sabers rattle

An' de guns is shootin' loud.

De soldiers lined for battle.

De soldiers walkin' mighty proud.

But de bullets snipe so hateful

As dey shortens dis life's span

I can't be feelin' grateful

Dat 's jes' a cullud man.

Congress and the Civil Service.

From the Chicago Tribune.

This opposition of the congressmen to the extension of civil service reform is strange.

The extensions of the merit law have come from the executive, and even the congressmen oppose the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the ground of his previous experience makes him better fitted for the work than a new man would be. It is astonishing that congressmen, who are so anxious to see the civil service reformed, should be so opposed to the placing of the civil service on a business basis, although the administration has recommended the change. Yet in practice the congressmen are civil service reformers. Every one of them argues in favor of his own re-election on the